

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1914

Vol. XLIII, No. 12

Canadian Government Railways. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

Commencing January 3rd, 1914, Trains will run as follows:

Trains outward Read down				Trains inward Read up			
Tues P M	Wed P M	Daily ex Sandy P M	Daily ex Sandy A M	Tues A M	Wed A M	Mon Fri A M	Daily ex Sun P M
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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 25, 1914.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor

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Legislative Notes.

The House did not meet on Monday 16th until 4 40 p.m. The western train with Mr. Speaker and several other members on board was delayed by a snow storm and the sitting was held back in consequence. After routine, the order of the day—address in answer to the Lieut. Governor's speech was taken up and Hon. Mr. Stewart resumed the debate.

Hon. Mr. Stewart said he regretted very much that Mr. Richards, Leader of the Opposition was not present, as that gentleman had thought fit, when addressing the House on Thursday last, to deal in carping criticism of the conduct of the Government in many ways, without presenting any argument to buoy up his assertions. He pointed out that the Leader of the Opposition had been particularly contentious in his criticism of the Government's policy regarding the oyster industry. Hon. Mr. Stewart most emphatically declared that the Provincial Government were strictly carrying out the law in this connection. Exceptions taken by Mr. Richards regarding this industry were calculated to reflect on certain officials of the Dominion Government. These officials had been appointed by the late Dominion Liberal Government, and if Mr. Richards' animadversions have any foundation, in fact the authorities at Ottawa would be obliged to look after these men. Hon. Mr. Stewart then reviewed the operations of the present Government in matters agricultural. Long courses and short courses of agricultural education had been established and these courses had been very largely attended. Enthusiasm and progress now permeated the agriculturists of our Province. The change that had been brought about in the way of improvement in this industry was extraordinary. Next, the Leader of the House addressed himself to the question of education. He pointed out the wonderful progress and improvement made by the present Government in our education department. Our teachers are so much better paid now that they delight to stay here and engage in teaching; whereas, under the regime of the late Liberal Government they were flocking to Western Canada or getting out of the teaching business as quickly as they could. The present Government are paying \$45,000 more to our teachers than was paid them by the late Government. The question of roads next received the attention of the Leader of the House. He pointed out that the Leader of the Opposition had the temerity to condemn the present Government's road operations. It certainly was drawing a long bow, for Mr. Richards to criticise our roads at the present time. Under the late Liberal Government we had the most scandalous kind of roads. The people were taxed heavily for the roads; but nothing was done. Our roads are a most important factor for the convenience and accommodation of our people, and constitute a problem that requires a great deal of attention. Our soil renders the making of good roads dif-

ficult. The present Dominion Government undertook to assist all the Provinces in improving the roads; but the irresponsible Liberal majority in the Senate defeated the bill. If the Liberals while in power in the Province and in the Dominion had directed their attention and their energies to the benefit of the people instead of wasting millions of public money on the National Transcontinental Railway and the Trent Valley Canal, we would have the most excellent system of roads. By their scandalous misconduct and waste of the people's money, the Liberals have struck a blow at the credit of the Dominion, which it will take years to overcome. He pointed out that the Leader of this Government was now at Ottawa engaged in advancing our interests in connection with our representation in the Federal Parliament. He here reviewed the history of this question in the inauguration and history of Confederation. The present Provincial Government, he said, took the position that from all the evidence extant, a mistake had been made in drawing up the agreement by which we entered the Confederation. This being the case, he said that it was a principle of law that a mutual mistake is not binding on any one. He believed we would soon have six Federal members. He proceeded to point out the hypocrisy on this question of our Liberal friends. With one voice they say there should be no politics in this matter; but every energy is bent by their press and their representatives to inject into it the most bitter political virus. In the strict literal meaning of the contract between this Province and Canada we had no case. But we had a case in equity inasmuch as a mistake had been made. At 6 o'clock Hon. Mr. Stewart moved the adjournment of the debate. The House then adjourned.

On Tuesday 17th, the House met at 3 p. m. After the usual routine, Hon. Mr. Stewart, acting Premier, called attention to the custom now followed by those presenting petitions embodying a number of particulars, intended to be incorporated in the bills to follow. A great deal of time was with unnecessarily taken up by these lengthy particulars. It would be better simply to state briefly the object of the petition. Mr. Speaker stated that under the rules of the House, as at present extant, it was necessary in his opinion to detail in the petitions the particulars to be incorporated in the bill.

Hon. Mr. Stewart resumed the debate on the address. He continued his exposition on the matter of our representation in the Federal Parliament. He quoted from two books embracing a summary of the debates of the confederation conferences. In both these authorities it is shown that our Province was assured of a minimum representation of six members. This condition never changed as long as Sir John McDonald lived. But after his death our representation was reduced. He said that the matter had for many years been allowed to die out. He pointed out the dereliction of duty on the part of our Liberal friends in this matter. They never moved in our interests in the case. The Liberals both in the Federal and Provincial Parliaments, placed obstacles in the way of our success. He instanced the conduct of Mr. J. J. Hughes in 1903 when he spoke against the stranding taken by Mr. Mackenzie, who had spoken strongly in favor of our claim. Mr. Hughes has evidently ransacked every possible place for the purpose of securing arguments against our conten-

tion. Hon. Mr. Stewart enunciated and reiterated his conviction that a mistake had been made. This mistake should and must be rectified. By the attitude assumed by the Liberals, we would lose a member and be reduced to three now and later reduced still more. This is a calamity that must, it is possible to avert. Our Conservative friends are doing what they can for us in this direction, but our Liberal friends are doing their best to thwart our rights and destroy our hopes. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had never done anything for our Province. Whether we succeed or fail, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done our duty. Referring to the Confederation Jubilee to be held here, he said we could celebrate that Jubilee with much greater éclat, should we before that time have our representation restored.

Mr. Myers continued the debate. He was pleased to observe the optimism which pervaded the whole address. He animadverted upon the conduct of the Liberal majority in the Senate, in defeating the bill for the construction of dreadnoughts. He considered that the late Government had done very little for agriculture. All the instruction they gave might be termed imported instruction. He pointed out the great improvements the present Provincial Government had made in our education. Our roads have been vastly improved under our present system. The money which the people had paid under the Liberals, had not been distributed as equitably as at present.

Mr. Buntain followed. He reviewed most of the questions covered by the address, and pointed out the improvement all round effected by the present Government.

The Speaker then put the question and the address was passed unanimously. On motion of Hon. Mr. Stewart the address was ordered to be engrossed and presented to his Honour, the Lieut. Governor by the whole House. The private bills committee reported several bills, and the reports were adopted. The House then adjourned.

The House opened Wednesday afternoon at a few minutes after 3 o'clock. After prayers and reading of the Journal, a petition for the incorporation of the Orchard Black Silver and Cross Fox Ranching Company Limited was presented by M. A. P. Prowse, and a bill founded thereon was presented and read a first time. Hon. Mr. Stewart presented a resolution to repeal the 42nd Victoria Cap. 17. The resolution passed and a bill founded thereon was introduced and read a first time. Several fox companies were read a second time, put through committee and ordered to a third reading. The private bills committee reported a bill, the report was adopted and ordered to a second reading. The House then adjourned.

The House met on Thursday afternoon at 3:30. On motion of Mr. J. A. Dewar, the acting Premier laid on the table a return showing the vote taken at the annual School meeting in the third electoral district of King's County, on the question of running automobiles. On motion of Mr. M. Kennedy, the acting Premier tabled a return embracing all petitions for and against the running of Automobiles on the Union Road etc. On motion of Mr. J. A. Dewar, a bill to incorporate the Star Silver Fox Company was introduced, read a first

time and referred to the committee on private bills. On motion of Hon. Mr. McKinnon a bill to incorporate the Prince Edward Island co-operative Egg and Poultry Association was presented, read a first time and ordered to a second reading.

When the orders of the day were taken up, on motion of Mr. Prowse, the bill to incorporate the Orchard Black Silver and Cross Fox Ranching Company was read a second time, passed through committee, reported and ordered to a third reading. On motion of the acting Premier, the Bill Respecting Public Inquiries was read a second time, committed to a committee of the whole, reported and ordered to a third reading. On motion of Hon. Mr. Stewart the House adjourned on Tuesday 24th.

Canada's Trade.

Despite the cry of hard times the returns of Canadian trade for the eleven months of the fiscal year ending February 28th show that Canada is in a very prosperous condition. The total Canadian trade for that period topped the billion mark, the exact figures being \$1,019,685,000. For the corresponding period of last fiscal year the total Canadian trade was \$962,511,000. This was the principal feature of the statement by the Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs. Exports of domestic goods for the eleven months of the present fiscal year were \$404,887,000 and the imports for the corresponding period were \$565,227,000. For the month of February just ended Canadian exports totalled \$20,554,000. Of this \$4,674,000 was manufactured goods compared with \$3,950,000 for February of last year. The exports of agricultural products were \$5,058,000 compared with \$7,545,000 for the month of February 1913. Animals and their produce exports for February last were \$3,427,000 compared with \$2,861,000 for February 1913. Domestic exports for the eleven months of 1913 were \$320,897,000 compared with \$404,887,000 for that term of present fiscal year which is a very substantial increase.

Federal Parliament.

Ottawa, March 16.—Premier Borden announced at the opening of the Commons this afternoon the personnel of the committee which is to investigate the cigarette evil. The committee is as follows: Messrs Barnard, Borden, Charlton, Cromwell, Kemp, Kyte, Lemieux, MacNutt, Marcell, Murphy, Paquet, Perley, Stewart, of Lunenburg, Schaffner and Ferguson. Hon. W. T. White introduced a bill to amend the insurance act. It was designed, he said, to meet certain defects existing, particularly those which had been revealed by the liquidation of the Union Life Assurance Company of Toronto. One clause provided that in liquidation the claims of the policy holders should be a first charge upon the assets. Companies would not be permitted, according to another amendment to invest in shares of companies carrying on the same class of business, and any companies now holding such shares must dispose of them within the next year. There would also be more stringent regulations of companies in organization play as to expenses, also provision whereby there would be a limitation upon investment in unsecured bonds. An amendment with respect to fire insurance companies providing that in case of impairment to the extent of twenty-five per cent, the inspector of insurance might call upon the company to make good such impairment. In answer to an inquiry from Hon. Geo. Graham, as to when the discussion on the National Transcontinental report might take place, Premier Borden named a week from tomorrow March 24. The government has under co-

sideration the granting of bonuses to encourage prospecting for radium bearing ores. This statement was made by the Premier in reply to another question of Mr. Graham. The Premier added that the government had been in negotiation with the provinces, and that an order-in-council had been passed reserving the crown's right to radium, if it were discovered.

Mr. J. H. Sinclair was told by Hon. J. D. Hazen that application had been made to the government on behalf of the United States fishermen for concessions not granted under the usual modus vivendi licenses.

I. C. R. Loss For January. Hon. Dr. Reid, acting minister of railways informed Mr. Sinclair that the minimum freight rate on small parcels, east of Chaudiere Junction had been increased from twenty-five to thirty-five cents by the board of management on April 1, 1913, and had been restored to twenty-five cents on August 15, by the traffic manager at the approval of the general manager. Dr. Reid told Hon. H. R. Emmerson that the statement made by General Manager Guleski in St. John that the I. C. R. lost over \$80,000 in the month of January was correct. There was no loss, the minister added, chargeable to the haulage of C. P. R. freight trains between St. John and Halifax for the Empress boats. The amounts paid in salaries for the I. C. R. staff at Moncton was \$143,681 in January, 1914.

Mr. Sinclair was also told by the minister that the standard rules would be introduced on the I. C. R. in order to bring that railway into accord with modern railway practice. All employees whose duties are connected with the operation and safety of trains, will be required to pass examinations under those rules.

What will be the fate of the employees who are unable to pass the examinations? asked Mr. Sinclair.

They will keep on standing until they pass, was the reply. Col. Hughes told Mr. Law that no list of names as to applicants for Farnian raid bounties in York County had been furnished to any one prior to the presentation of said list to parliament on March 9th last.

Ottawa, March 17.—The railway situation in parliament has become acute. Second only in public interest to the request of the Canadian Northern Railway for a guarantee of bonds by the government to enable the company to raise money to complete the building of the system, is the fight that has been led by W. F. MacLean and R. B. Bennett in the railway committee of the commons to compel railway companies that hold charters to build the lines for which they obtained these charters.

An attack has been made specially upon western companies which have not built their lines, and of the charters of which the company has repeatedly come to parliament for renewal. The usual practice has been for parliament to grant an extension of time for beginning construction to two years and for completion to five years. In some cases the railway committee have cut this down to one and three years. Now the situation is complicated by the fact that the senate has reversed the decision of the railway committee and the commons and has amended the commons bills giving the railways two and five years as was the custom in the past. This morning the committee cut down the application of the Manitoba and Northwestern for a two years extension to one year, this is a C. P. R. concern; that railway having brought out the Manitoba and Northwestern.

When the bill to provide for a 999 year lease between the Mount Royal Terminals and Tunnel Company and the C. N. R. the Canadian Northern Ontario and the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Companies came up for consideration, R. B. Bennett asked if this was not simply to provide for a lease for MacKenzie and Mann under one name and MacKenzie and Mann under another name, Mr. Buel, counsel for the Canadian Northern, replied that this was so. Mr. Bennett then asked what would happen if anything were to happen to the C. N. R. would the Montreal Terminals and tunnel pass over to the successors of the company. Mr. Buel replied that that had been provided for last year, but he did not explain what would happen. Mr. Bennett remarked that there was a joker in it, he simply wanted to clear this thing up. Mr. Emmerson pointed out that this was a very important matter and that as there was barely a week from tomorrow March 24. The government has under co-

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J. A. Mathieson, K. C., & A. MacDonald, Jax. B. Stewart, Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown July 26, 1911—ft

STEWART & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Offices in Derrisay Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN. W. & STEWART, K. C. — J. A. CAMPBELL July 3, 1911—ft.

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Charlottetown Business College —AND INSTITUTE OF— SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING L. B. MILLER, Principal, VICTORIA ROW.

Federal Parliament

(Continued from page) quorum of members present suggested that they postpone consideration of this bill which done.

Ottawa Ont. Mar. 19.—The bill of Humboldt was at his work in the house again this morning, but when Dr. Roche of interior, brought forward a truth regarding an assertion had made, the liberal majority had to eat humble pie and give Strange to say the other members of the Liberal Party M. MacDonald and F. B. were not on hand tonight to out their partner.

Some time ago Dr. Neely duced an alleged affidavit half breed and stated that Campbell, ex M. P. had at pelle, Sask., had given the large liquor in an hotel was drunk and then laid in the snow with the rest one of his feet was frozen Neely felt so sure that he get away with this effort the reputation of Glen bell, one of the best known in the west, that he repeated charge this evening.

Dr. Roche has a quest when he deals with men class of Neely, and he put the facts very quietly, but incisively that there was cheating from the Conservative benches.

Dr. Roche had a quiet when Campbell in which he charge made against him characterized them as "criminally mean." He declares he was not present at Q.A. on the night in question, he knowledge whatever of the of the charge, and on the mentioned was visiting home at Gilbert Springs. Roche next read affidavit James Dillon, hardware merchant Albert Clinch, bartender hotel where the incident was alleged to have occurred; F. J. proprietor of the hotel; J. MacDonald, brother-in-law Campbell, and Mike Poiré half breed himself, exonerate Mr. Campbell from the made in the former affidavit by the half breed. In his affidavit Poiré declared that he was prompted to make the affidavit because a man came and told him that the person gave him the liquor was Campbell. There was also affidavit from Dr. William H. attended Poiré's injuries doctor declared in this that had only sustained a slight bite on one toe.

Hon. Arthur Meighen denied an apology for the low at to injury Mr. Campbell and Neely climbed down.

The Market Price

Table with market prices for various goods: Butter, Eggs, Flour, etc.

A. A. McLean, K. C. & W. McDonald, Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

McLean & McKinnon, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Mail Contr

SEALED TENDERS, addressed Postmaster General, will be received until noon on Friday May 19th, 1914, for the conveyance of mail to the Cape of Good Hope for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 1, Charlottetown, P. E. I. from the Postmaster General's Office. Printed notices containing information as to conditions of contract may be seen and bills of tender may be obtained at Office of Cardigan Bridge, New Perth West, and at the Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I. March 18, 1914—31.

Federal Parliament.

(Continued from page two.)
quorum of members present he suggested that they postpone consideration of this bill which was done.

Ottawa Ont., Mar. 19.—Dr. Neely of Humboldt was at his dirty work in the house again this evening, but when Dr. Roche minister of interior, brought forward the truth regarding an assertion Neely had made, the liberal muckraker had to eat humble pie and apologize to say the other two members of the Liberal bridge, E. M. MacDonald and F. B. Carvell were not on hand tonight to help out their partner.

Some time ago Dr. Neely produced an alleged affidavit from a half breed and stated that Glen Campbell, ex M. P. had at Qu'Appelle, Sask., had given this half breed liquor in an hotel until he was drunk and then laid him out in the snow with the result that one of his feet was frozen. Dr. Neely felt so sure that he would get away with this effort to damage the reputation of Glen Campbell, one of the best known men in the west, that he repeated the charge this evening.

Dr. Roche has a quiet method when he deals with men of the class of Neely, and he produces the facts very quietly, but so incisively that there was joyful cheering from the Conservative benches.

Dr. Roche had a quiet method when Campbell in which he denied the charge made against him and characterized them as "crim. cowardly meanness." He declared that he was not present at Q'Appelle on the night in question, had no knowledge whatever of the facts of the charge, and on the date mentioned was visiting at his home at Gilbert Springs. Dr. Roche next read affidavits from James Dillon, hardware merchant, Albert Clinch, bartender in the hotel where the incident was alleged to have occurred; F. J. Rea, proprietor of the hotel; John A. MacDonald, brother-in-law of Mr. Campbell, and Mike Poitra, the half breed himself exonerating Mr. Campbell from the charges made in the former affidavit made by the half breed. In his second affidavit Poitra declared that he was prompted to make the charges he did because a man came to him and told him that the person who gave him the liquor was Glen Campbell. There was also an affidavit from Dr. William Hall who attended Poitra's injuries. The doctor declared in this that Poitra had only sustained a slight frost bite on one toe.

Hon. Arthur Meighen demanded an apology for the low attempt to injure Mr. Campbell and finally Neely climbed down.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The Government steamer Stanley will make a special trip to the Madeline Islands, loving Lonsburg on the 26th inst.

A derelict and 14 ton girder fell from the new building of the Equitable Life in New York Friday. One man was killed and several hurt.

Prof. Mercall, director of the Venusian observatory was burned to death on the 19th, in his bedroom at Naples, The cause of the fire is unknown.

A St. Petersburg despatch to London says that it is estimated that between 1500 and 3000 people perished in the recent storm.

Fire caused \$30,000 damage Saturday night in the MacLellan Storage Co. premises. Vancouver several firms are involved. One fireman was probably fatally hurt.

In a fire which destroyed the home of Bern Barry, at Mount Pleasant, Trent three children were burned to death. The father and mother escaped but were unable to save the little ones.

An unknown three masted schooner sank and all her crew were drowned in collision with the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm de Grosse in the North Sea last Wednesday night.

A lone robb'r held up the express messenger on a Santa Fe railroad train near Beaumont Texas Oct. 18th, and is reported to have secured \$14,000. The robbery occurred on northbound train No. 292 at Helbig.

Sir Charles Tupper's "Recollections of Sixty Years," published in London on the 19th, by Cassell, is given prominent notice in the London dailies, some using his photograph and styling him "the last surviving father of confederation."

The Canadian Senate last Thursday night, gave a dinner in honor of Sir MacKenzie Bowell and Hon. of C. E. D. Boucherette, in celebration of the 93rd birthday of the former and the 91st of the latter. Premier Borden proposed their health.

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WALL PAPER

Our stock of Wall Paper is now complete. We have paper for any or every room in your house, at any price you wish.

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Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 25th May, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, P. E. I. March 18, 1914-21.

Tenders

Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. I. March 12, 1914.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1914.

From any person or persons willing to contract for the repairing of HICKEY'S BRIDGE, West Cape, according to the specifications to be seen at the residence of John N. Ladner, West Point, and at this office. Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque on any chartered bank, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works for the sum of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00). Cheque will be returned if tender is not accepted. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for Hickey's Bridge."

Investigate the Connaught Fox and Fur Proposition

The Connaught Company is founded on the future—they are sure that the present prices of pelts will always be high and that the company that can produce valuable and desirable pelts will always earn a pleasing profit. The company owns 15 pairs of pedigreed Island Black Foxes and negotiations are under way for the purchase of marten, fisher, mink and skunk. If you are interested write, call or phone for a prospectus and information.

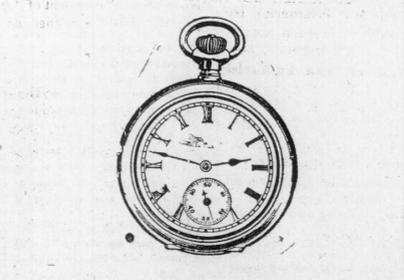
Connaught Pedigreed Black Foxes, Limited. Phone 484 Cameron Block Box 54 March 11, 1914-tf.



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will be made by discriminating smokers after a trial of our RIVAL AND MASTER MARINE Smoking Tobaccos. Cool, sweet and fragrant. Burns cleanly and freely but NOT THE TONGUE. Try our Combination Twist Chewing Tobacco also. It's worth the money every time.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co.



OUR Waltham and Regina Watches

Are Splendid Timekeepers Being accurately timed from actual observation of the stars with transit instrument and chronometer. You make no mistake in buying one of these watches.

IN OUR OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

Each eye is tested separately and fitted with the special lense that is required and mountings wished for.

THE JEWELRY AND SILVER DEPARTMENT

Is supplied with many rings, brooches, lockets, chains, studs, spoons, trays, baskets, tea pots, novelties, etc., etc.

RING MAKING

Gilding and expert repairing done on the premises. E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square, City.

Dr. Hoddis

Grey skies, a sodden street and drizzling rain. A lone insect that more than winter chills, Then lo, behind a florist's window-pane The flash of daffodils. Like children children stand they downcast there, Wary and fading in an alien place While I—see again my own Killdara, Where winds of Springtime race, There on the breast of Nature's astrir Young grasses shiver in the early morn, Their blossoms tender as the soul of her Whiten the daisies there, I hear a cuckoo, now afar, now near Chant his gay song along the freshening hills, And in my father's garden, star by star, Blossom the daffodils, O lowering skies, grey rain and sodden streets, I see you not, for memory led I turn Back to a land where dawns are misty sweet, And lingering twilight is born, Where a wet Spring wind, like the kiss of God, Hedge-guarded hollows with young violets fills, And, curtseying across the greening sod, Lough Ireland's daffodils.

TERESA BRAYTON. For God Alone.

If I could live to God for just one day, One blessed day, from rosy dawn of light, Till purple twilight deepened into night, O love unfeigned and perfect charity, Of hope undimmed, of courage past dismay, O heavenly peace, patient humility—No dream of ease to lull to listlessness, Within my heart no root of bitterness No yielding to temptation's subtle sway, Me thinks in that one day would so expand My soul to meet such holy, high demand That never, never more could hold me bound, This shivering bark of self that wrags me round, So might I henceforth live to God allway.

Priest to the Pantheist

Poor begin poor, know ye not That Christ whom you refuse your knee, Was life, is life "and life shall be, To man throughout eternity? How brings March back the Adonis flower? Duh it not spring from dying seed? It lives to die and dies to live, And that is but the Christian's creed, If, then, a flower find life through death, Why do you say "the deal rise not?" Christ lived. He died and lives again While all your old gods are forgot. Ah, yes, the old gods all are dead And Pan is dead old Pagan Pan! Beyond reviving from your bed Of anguish, unbelieving man. Your restless soul cries "What am I?" And seeks in Greek philosophy An answer. No. It is not there Your soul will learn its destiny, It offers what? A mere "perihance Next life to be a daffodil." Beware, my son, that light has failed In your perihance doubt lingers still, He who created sun and moon, The firmament and every star, The earth, the sea, each living thing Who made man his familiar; He who observes a sparrow's fall; Who clothes the lily and the rose; Who knows the vassal and the pride That worldly learning ever shows; He who laid Babylon to waste; Who scattered Israel o'er the earth, He still is God Christ is His Son? Who die in Christ will find new birth, Lift up your spirit to the sky; Let faith wait you beyond the veil, Behold the everlasting life Of all who Christ as Lord do hail. See there those souls you talked with here; Loved faces which give smiles for smiles, And now, behind the risen Lord He lives and you will reconcile, Come not away the Crucifix, Come, bow your head and bend your knee, Trust not in Pan; he lures to death, Christ only lives for you and me.

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning that extremely hazardous to neglect, so important a healthy action of these organs. They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

"I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and became so weak I could scarcely get around. I took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and six bottles made me a new woman. When my little girl was a baby, she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her." Max. Thomas Lewis, Wallaceburg, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system.

SHORT STORY The Proposal

(The tale of a working girl who puts aside worldly comfort rather than be false to faith and principle.) Between the out and the widow was a small table with a screen around it; on the table was a chafing dish, two small saucepans, a wee alcohol lamp, and a tin coffee-pot. That was the kitchen! The rest of the hall bedroom had a cot in it and a desk; it was a kind of a makeshift sitting-room in which you slept uncomfortable. The sun poured in and showed all the shabbiness and ingrained dust of the interior, for it was a bright morning and the little room was up near the top of the house, so the building next door could not darken it.

Ellen Connor was getting breakfast. She could be leisurely about it, for it was Sunday morning and she was going to late Mass. She had a pain in her head, too, and she could not have hurried if she had wanted to. What if the pain took itself into lodging and she broke down before her ship came in? For, of course, it would come in! She was the oldest girl in the office, now and she had given entire satisfaction. The berth secretary to Mr. Lump would be vacant in the Fall. The general manager had told her that they had every reason to expect her to step into the vacancy. And after that—a good room on the floor below and three square meals a day! She could afford it, then! But if she were ill? Ellen shuddered. With the death of her little mother she was left alone in the world. Distant relatives there might be, but none close enough to aid her. For years she had known that she could not afford to break down.

For breakfast she had one egg, one roll and a couple of coffees with evaporated milk in it. She spread out a newspaper on the open desk, and laid her repeat there. She ate listlessly, with her elbow on the desk and her forehead pressed against her palm.

Good-hearted, slaving Mrs. O'Neil, her landlady knocked on the door, and then came in without waiting for Ellen's voice. She was as slovenly as usual—the good soul went to fire a couple of Mass and got into her working clothes as soon as she came back—and her face beamed in a way it had, no matter her own worry or trouble, on her arm she carried a big purple box.

"He brought them to ye last night after ye'd gone upstairs, an' I told him ye were in bed! Sara, you looked that dead! I know ye wouldn't be wantin' company! He's to stick up for ye an' look and take ye for an automobile ride through the park. I put the box an' all in the lockbox, an' says I to myself, 'I'll not disturb her till I smell her egg tryin' in the mornin'!' Haven't ye any butter-darlin'?" Ye should have buttered!

"Now, I haven't butter, dear, Mrs. O'Neil, and I don't want it," laughed Ellen. "Dont you dare go downstairs and get me any?" See took off the purple lid and fitted out a great fragrant bunch of violets. She buried her nose in them but sighed as she did. "I wish he wouldn't," she said softly. "I've told him—"

"Arrah, why shouldn't he!" exclaimed Mrs. O'Neil. "Sarely you're young an' fair an' ye ought to have lonely things. I'm in love with ye he is, an' anybody could see it!" "And he's a Protestant. In that sentence she had summed up the disgust of many weeks. Ralph Winslow had come into her life and offered himself as another solution to the problem of her uncertain existence, and what good did it do? He was a Protestant!

"Gudden, ye convert him, my dear?" inquired Mrs. O'Neil earnestly. "Faith, it oughtn't to be hard!" "I don't believe I am good enough to do that!" she sighed. "I've been—hoping—I could, He'll have to stop sending me flowers if I can not!" she added, trying to laugh. She got up and began to put her dishes away. "Wont you sit down a minute and stay to put me into my dress?" she asked. "You never sit down, Mrs. O'Neil!" She carried her dishes across the

hall and washed them under the hot faucet, very quickly. Her hair was done, and a short time after she brought back the dishes and hid them under the table. She was standing before the mirror while Mrs. O'Neil buttoned up a simple, pretty little white cotton frock. It had a pink ribbon at the waist, and her large straw hat had a pink sash about it. A plain enough toilette, it is only too true; but that was all Ellen could afford. She was still girlish, in spite of her twenty-five years, and simplicity became her.

Ralph Winslow was waiting for her when she came down to the clean but threadbare lodging-house hall. He was an ordinary young fellow, with no special talent except for making money. That he was in love with Ellen Connor no one who saw his face as she came down the stairway toward him would have doubted.

"Good morning," he said, eagerly taking her hand. "I told your landlady I would be here at ten to take you for a long ride. How are you this morning?"

"I am feeling quite all right," Ellen replied bravely. "I'm afraid it won't be a very long ride. Mass is at half past ten."

They were out on the sidewalk, approaching his chugging motor. He turned to her with a forced smile. "Can't you get out for one Sunday?" he suggested. "It's a glorious day for a spin!"

Ellen shook her head, smiling. "No, indeed," she said. "Suppose you take me there directly—or we can walk. It takes me fifteen minutes to walk it."

"That means five minutes in the machine. We still have ten minutes for a little ride." He took her arm. "Come, jump in, Ellen!" he said. "I'll promise to set you down at your oh-oh in time—if you will insist."

But she was already in the seat and he was beside her pulling the levers. The automobile started with that low, soft, satisfying sound peculiar to high-grade machines. He turned into the nearest carless street.

"I wish you weren't set on going to church!" he said. "I've so much to say to you!"

Ellen shrugged her shoulders, with a trace of petulance. "Sarely you have plenty of time to tell me all when it is not Sunday morning!" she said.

He drew a long sigh. "If you'd only marry me, Ellen, he blurted out. "I can't see why you won't. Lord knows you haven't much of a life, slaving in that office and living in a hall-room in a lodging-house like Mrs. O'Neil's. I have lots to offer you! A home over your head, pretty clothes, protection, and care. I don't say anything about the love. But refuse it for good and all, and what have you left?" He paused a moment, looking down at her. "That job you're backing on, Ellen, goes to the head book-keeper. Lamb himself told me at the club last night. Lamb's thinking of going into politics, and he needs the book-keeper's vote! You see—"

Ellen's heart turned sick within her; the gliding road beneath them seemed to come up and envelop her. She shook off the numbness with an effort.

"I still have my position," she found herself answering. "It's religion stands between us," he muttered sullenly. "You lay too much stress on it! I confess I'm bigoted. Would every man tell you that—before he'd got you? I've been brought up in an atmosphere that suspected and disliked the Romish church. You can't ask me to change in an hour! And you're a fool to let it come so completely between us!"

The machine puff'd up to the door of the great brown cathedral, and she sprang down to help Ellen out. She was very white and her lips were trembling.

"We've never discussed this thing before, have we?" she said, in low, quick tones. "You were over so definite before. Will you do me the kindness not to try to see me again, to send me flowers, to communicate with me in any way? It is quite the end, please!"

"Ellen!" the man cried out, oblivious to the curious eyes of the throngs passing him on their way into the yawning great doors.

But Ellen had swayed on up the high brown steps, her ears throbbing, a blue mist before her eyes, a choke in her sobbing throat. She did not deign to look back. She went up the middle aisle, past the ushers, like one blind, and finally stumbled into a pew well up under the Altar. She had no idea whose pew it was; she was incapable of thought just then. But all through her body a sobbing cry quivered its way. "How can I stand it?" was the burden of her pain.

It was spring, and the Altar was generally banked with white peonies and early white and faint pink roses; all about the sanctuary stood great green palms. Water was not long past, and the splendid Easter candle still reared itself at the left. There was a promise of the brilliancy to rise among the flowers, in the obscurer-faded Altar—boy trailing and tripping awkwardly as he came in with a lighted wax taper at the end of his long lighter.

(To be continued next week.)

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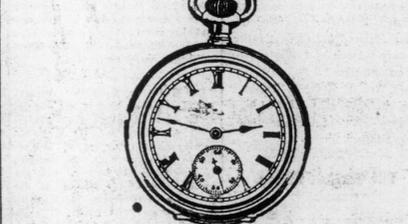
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